Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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VOTE BECOMES A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Developments of Week Show Difference Now Only on Method, Not Principle

With the declaration of Mr. Hughes last week that he favored a nation-wide suffrage amendment and the reiteration of the State rights attitude by President Wilson, suffrage leaped up unquestionably as one of the issues of the campaign. It is significant, however, that the lines are not between suffrage and anti-suffrage. All parties and candidates have declared for the enfranchisement of women. The only difference is on the method by which suffrage shall be extended.

The developments of the week were:

1. Renewed efforts on the part of suffrage Senators to secure a vote on the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the upper house.

2. Appeals on the part of both major parties for the support of women both in the suffrage and non-suffrage States.

3. The announcement by the National American Woman Suffrage Association that it was canvassing every nominee for Congress on his position toward a federal amendment.

4. A final appeal on the part of the Woman's Party to President Wilson, and the intimation that at its convention in Colorado Springs, August 10 to 12, it would vote to work against the Democrats in the suffrage States.

5. The issuing of a statement by Miss Kate Gordon, president of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, supporting — in accordance with preponderant Southern sentiment — the State rights attitude of President Wilson.

6. A declaration by Former President Roosevelt supporting the Woman's Party movement, but declaring that the women of the suffrage States would not have done their utmost for the non-enfranchised States unless they definitely supported Mr. Hughes.

7. A statement by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which has been left with only suffragists to choose from as presidential candidates, to the effect that it would oppose Mr. Hughes because of his stronger stand. The anti-suffragists may adopt the anomalous position of supporting Mr. Wilson, who is a suffragist, even though not an advocate of a federal amendment.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we are voters," said Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe at the National Council of Women Voters' convention, "the cause of the disfranchised woman is our cause. If she suffers the degradation of disfranchisement, we suffer with her; while she is bound, we are not free."

VOTE IN SENATE STILL POSSIBLE

Senators Thomas, Shaffroth and Gallinger Express Hopes of Action This Session

A vote in the United States Senate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment may yet be taken during the present session.

A canvass of the Senate has been made by Senator Thomas, chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, to learn whether it will be possible without extended debate to get a vote at this session on the amendment. Senator Shafroth called at the White House, Aug. 7, and said he expected to see the vote taken.

A despatch from Washington, Aug. 2, says that a definite campaign to make suffrage a Republican issue and to emphasize so far as possible President Wilson's opposition to national action was anounced by Senator Gallinger, Republican leader, in the upper house. The first step will be a motion in the Senate to take up and vote on the amendment. Later action may be expected in the House, though whether in the Judiciary Commit-

(Continued on page 258.)

WILSON DOES NOT CHANGE POSITION

President Announces Through Secretary He Still Thinks Question Is One for States

President Wilson announced on Aug. 2, through Secretary Tumulty, that he had not changed his mind in respect to a federal suffrage amendment.

"He regards the matter as one to be disposed of by the individual States and not by an amendment to the federal Constitution," said Mr. Tumulty.

At the same time the President let it be known that he stands, of course, "by the plank in the Democratic platform, commending the question to the favorable consideration of the States."

According to press reports it was indicated that the announcement of the President was final, but the President is known to have given Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing the idea on the previous day that he might change his mind later.

PRESIDENT SHOWS FORWARD BENT

Transcript Cites His Advancing Steps: Silence, Endorsement, Ballot Cast for Suffrage

After declaring that it seemed certain that President Wilson would not change his position on suffrage "to meet the master stroke dealt by Governor Hughes in coming out for a federal amendment," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says:

"The official record of President Wilson on suffrage shows, nevertheless, distinct steps forward. At first he was silent on the principle. Next he endorsed the principle, reiterating his belief in the State by State method. Next, after voting for the principle, he repeated his assertions as to method, but admitted that his views might be out of date."

Pennsylvania's Banner

KEYSTONE BANNER GIFT TO NATIONAL

Pennsylvania Suffragists Will Offer State Flag to Convention at Atlantic City

Pennsylvania's new suffrage flag is to form the basis of a national standard for women throughout the country. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has requested the Pennsylvania leader, Mrs. George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, to offer the Keystone State's suffrage flag at the national suffrage convention in Atlantic City as a standard to be adopted by the women of every State. The Pennsylvania flag has a yellow field, in the center of which is a blue keystone surrounded by eleven stars representing full suffrage States. Each State is to use its own emblem in place of the Pennsylvania keystone.

In addition, the Pennsylvania delegation, which will number 50 women, will present to the national organization a yellow silk standard having an eagle with outstretched wings in the circle of stars. The sketch of the eagle, which is the national suffrage device, is from the pen of Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton.

FLORIDA TOWN GRANTS BALLOT

Delray Second Town in State to Enfranchise Mothers — Others Coming

Delray, Palm Beach, Fla., is the second town in the State to give women municipal suffrage. Fellsmere put it in her organization charter last year; and Lakeland, Pensacola and Cocoa have a municipal suffrage campaign now on. The City Council of Cocoa has already given a majority vote for the measure, but, blockaded by one of the men, it has not yet been put to a popular vote.

MRS. HUGHES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

Agrees With Candidate's Views and Says Her Home Life is Chief Interest

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Republican presidential candidate, in an interview in Chicago, August 8, came out for equal suffrage. She is in accord with all the views of the Republican nominee for President, and says that her duty lies at home.

"I have plenty of views on things, but I do not like to talk about them," she remarked.

"Are they different from those of Mr. Hughes?" she was asked.

"No," she said, "not a bit. They are exactly the same. I am interested in suffrage vitally. So is he, and I agree with him in the matter.

"Our home life is a very happy one. I am chiefly interested in that, as I have told you. I try to keep it calm and normal, whatever the situation."

Mrs. Hughes is a valued adviser of the former justice. Her husband consults frequently with her. Friends of the nominee suggest his championship of woman suffrage came about through his appreciation of the feminine mind as exemplified by Mrs. Hughes.

W. VA. DEMOCRATS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Convention in Campaign State Asks Voters to Ratify Amendment at Polls

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT PLANK

The woman suffrage amendment has been submitted to the people and while this convention has no power to bind the individual voter, it expresses its conviction that the amendment should be ratified.

The West Virginia State Democratic convention in Parkersburg, Aug. 2, adopted a resolution declaring its conviction that the amendment giving women the vote should be ratified at the polls this fall. The platform, according to the Wheeling Register, is considered the "greatest declaration of principles ever adopted by the State Democrats."

The candidates for Governor of both parties have endorsed the suffrage amendment, and the question will be pushed at the coming Republican State convention.

The plank was adopted on the floor of the Democratic convention. It received a majority report in committee, but a minority attempted to swing the convention against it. D. E. French, E. D. Talbott and L. E. Zimmerman spoke against the plank, but the suffrage sentiment was so strong that it was adopted without a roll call.

Mrs. Catt addressed the convention for the suffragists and Mrs. O. B. Oliphant, of New Jersey, for the anti-suffragists. Each was given half an hour. Mrs. Catt told with enthusiasm of her interview on Tuesday with President Wilson, in which he declared himself warmly and devotedly in favor of woman suffrage. In conclusion she said: "In asking the men of West Virginia to endorse woman suffrage we are only asking that which is inevitable. It is now embodied in the national platform of every political party in the country and every presidential candidate has declared himself a suffragist."

Mrs. Catt was introduced by Mrs. Hagan Barr, of Parkersburg.

Press Full of Comment On Hughes's Declaration

Candidate's Stand for Suffrage Proves Most Vital Part of Speech—Democratic Papers Give Indications That He Made Telling Point

Mr. Hughes's declaration for a federal suffrage amendment last week, as the Cleveland Plain Dealer predicted, attracted "more widespread attention than his speech of acceptance itself." Republican and independent papers were practically unanimous in supporting his stand, while the Democratic press showed that it recognized the gravity of the situation.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald, John Callan O'Loughlin, telegraphed his paper that the declaration was admitted by the Democrats to have been a wise move, and that they were urging the President to counter by also coming out for national suffrage; and this statement is borne out by the attitude of the papers which support the administration.

The Springfield Republican, a pro-suffrage independent paper favoring President Wilson, says:

"The important point is that the Republican candidate for President has come out unequivocally for an amendment to the constitution of the United States giving equal suffrage to its citizens. The incident must be set down as marking another step toward the enfranchisement of women, a consummation which Mr. Hughes regards as inevitable. And there is every reason to believe that on this point he is a true prophet—whether the result is achieved by State or federal action. His letter is a strong bid for the support of suffragists."

The New York Times (Ind.Dem.) is devoting more editorial space to attacking Mr. Hughes's suffrage stand than to any other single feature of his campaign and calls it "a surprise and a sorrow to many of us, who, without regard to politics, cherish strong, straightforward character, high motives, high intelligence, moral dignity in public men."

The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) declaims angrily that Mr. Hughes is gambling for the women's vote in the suffrage States. "Do you still say that the eminent Justice from the Supreme bench who has doffed the ermine to don the slicker is not a politician?" it asks. "That he isn't shrewd enough to recognize a little sure-thing game when he sees it and thrifty enough to sit in and play it?"

The press is full of indications that suffrage may be one of the main issues this fall. The declaration, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "throws a new and perhaps unexpected issue into the campaign," although it adds that there is many a possible slip before the final ratification of the amendment.

William L. Chenery, writing in his daily column, "The Guide Post," in the Chicago Herald of Aug. 2, says:

"The pronouncement of former Justice Hughes Monday night at Carnegie Hall marks an epoch. The uneasy woman takes her place alongside the tariff, Mexico and prosperity as a recognized continental issue."

The New Republic of Aug. 5 devoted its leading editorial to the suffrage part of Hughes's speech:

"One of the few divisions of Mr. Hughes's speech in which he made a positive personal contribution to current political discussion was that in which he dealt with votes for women," it says. "His handling of this issue was original and statesmanlike, and it will have substantial permanent effect upon the ultimate success of the suffrage agitation. For the first time, the official candidate for the Presidency of one of the two dominant political parties expressly recognizes the inevitability of votes for women. Neither does he fear or hesitate to accept the manifest political consequence of his confidence in the justice and success of the suffrage cause. Once it is admitted that votes not only should, but must be granted to women, the agitators for women's suffrage can concentrate their energy upon contriving and using the most effective means of accomplishing the inevitable result. Mr. Hughes has helped to deliver the suffrage agitation from the heart-breaking task of overcoming bit by bit male indifference, inertia, stupidity and reluctance in all the States in the Union. He has nationalized the suffrage agitation, and if he is elected the prestige of the presidential office is bound to be exerted in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

The Boston Herald (Rep.), which has been wavering for some time on the question of equal suffrage, now boldly affirms that it feels just the same way about it as does Mr. Hughes: that suffrage is inevitable.

In fact, there is little indication on the part of the Republican press to accept the caution of the Boston Post (Dem.) not to "push this issue too hard."

The Manchester, N. H., Union (Rep.) observes that:

"Charles E. Hughes is a man of prompt and effective action. Directly the news of his nomination by the Republican national convention in Chicago was flashed to him in Washington, he resigned his seat on the bench of the United States supreme court and started for New York to confer with Republican leaders relative to plans for the campaign. On Monday night, Mr. Hughes was formally notified of his nomination; and the very next day he took a progressive step which is calculated to take the wind from the sails of a certain class of political observers.

"The step consists in an unequivocal declaration for an amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage.

"Mr. Hughes will prove to have made thousands of friends and supporters by this bold declaration."

The New York World (Dem.), devotes a long editorial to "Mr. Hughes's amazing surrender," and although advocating suffrage, protests against a federal amendment as "vicious, undemocratic and unrepublican." The Springfield Republican twits Mr. Hughes for not voting on the question last fall, as President Wilson did, and the Charleston, S. C. News and Courier (Dem.), makes the charge that the Republican candidate's declaration is a repudiation of his party platform.

The New York Evening Post (Ind.) hails Mr. Hughes's declaration as doubly significant:

"It shows, in the first place, that he is a complete convert to the suffrage cause. But this was understood in advance, and even more interesting is the disclosure of his attitude towards the Republican platform. He explains that in his speech of acceptance he did not come out for the Constitutional amendment because his party was not committed to it, but personally he has no objection to letting his stand be known. This is very different from the position which President Wilson took—at first—regarding the Baltimore platform. He told the suffragists that he did not feel at liberty to 'start anything' on his individual responsibility. In time, he got bravely over that; and we see now that Mr. Hughes has no hesitation in going outside his party platform." The Evening Post, although ardently for suffrage, "can hardly share his confidence that the passing of the amendment will 'settle' the suffrage question. Morally, it may; and it certainly will mean something like a political revolution to have Congress declare that the right to vote ought to be given without discrimination on account of sex. But from that to the ratification of the amendment by the States the road will be long and hard. Most of the Southern States will surely be opposed. The fight will have to go on, though under changed conditions, and with the outlook greatly brightened for the suffragists."

The New York Tribune (Rep.) has this to say:

"Mr. Hughes's advocacy of a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution proves him a thoroughgoing believer in equal suffrage. Holding, as he does, the view that opposition may delay, but cannot defeat, this movement, and that delay will produce 'a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare,' he supports the course which promises to end that struggle soonest by giving to women in all the States the advantages and protection of the ballot.

* * * * * * *

"Woman suffrage must come, and it will come, sooner or later, for every State in the land. Women need the ballot; they want it; they are entitled to whatever help it gives in meeting the difficulties of life. It is silly to argue, as do some of the anti-suffragists, that a defeat of the movement in any State means anything but a temporary setback to be followed by a renewal of the fight from the beginning. Mr. Hughes wisely recognizes all this, and proposes, not only the submission, but the ratification of the Federal amendment to end the long and wasteful fight. His is a strong and logical advocacy of the women's cause. They could gain no more powerful recruit."

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) says that "public men see the wisdom of identifying themselves with the suffrage movement and the opposition to it is likely to break down widely and suddenly."

The Topeka Capital (Rep.) views his action thus:

"Gov. Hughes took the bit in his teeth in declaring outright for a federal constitutional amendment giving women political rights.

"Gov. Hughes takes the only straight course, and women concerned by the handicaps that women must undergo in industrial life will profoundly appreciate the action of Gov. Hughes in his present influential position before the country, in striking straight for the goal by the shortest cut.

"Wherever women feel deeply on this great issue, their gratitude must go out to Gov. Hughes who by his timely declaration has blazed the way to their success."

The Platforms of 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one half of the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to—

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

More women are registered as voters in Ottawa, Kan., than men. When the poll books were closed there recently, they showed 2,150 women and 2,078 men voters. The gain of 1,081 this year over last is represented in 702 women voters and 379 men voters, showing that women's interest has increased greatly during the year.

"The rewards of preferment increasingly wait upon merit rather than upon sex. As a people, State and nation, who will say that we haven't benefited? Women receive equal importance with men in the telling events of the twentieth century."—Governor Whitman of New York.

Russian peasant women have been leading in uprisings to prevent the redivision of farm lands until after the war.

"The women simply will not tolerate any reapportionment of land strips in the absence of their husbands, for fear that land agents only mean to bleed and cheat them out of their rights," says a dispatch.

PREDICTS ENTIRE VICTORY BY 1922

Mrs. Catt Prophesies to Senator That Amendment Will Be Ratified by Then

"When do you think the women of the country will secure their full enfranchisement," a Senator asked Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt during her recent visit to the Capitol.

"I predict," she said, "that all women in the United States will be voting by 1922 if not before. If the federal amendment should not be passed by Congress before 1920, it will be such a dominant issue that the two leading parties will be obliged by that time to include a plank endorsing federal action in their national party platforms. It will thus become the program of both parties, which will insure its passage by the following Congress. Before the end of 1922 thirty-six States will undoubtedly have ratified the amendment."

VOTE IN SENATE STILL POSSIBLE

(Continued from page 257.)

tee, where the amendment lies, or on the floor, has not yet been determined.

"Democratic strategy is not definitely fixed," says the despatch. "Leaders believe, however, that on a test vote almost as large a proportion of Democrats will vote for the amendment as will Republicans; and that this will open the way for the claim that suffrage is not a partisan issue."

"We make no pretensions that Republicans will be solid for the amendment," said Mr. Gallinger. "There are many Senators whose opinions will not be affected by the declaration of the candidate. But enough can be depended upon to show the women voters that if the Republican party were dominant, they would be assured at least of a vote on their proposition."

INTERVIEW MEN ON AMENDMENT

National Association Addresses Three Suffrage Questions to Nominees for Congress

In shaping plans for their campaign for passage of a federal woman suffrage amendment through the next Congress, the National American Woman Suffrage Association already has begun a canvass of the attitude of candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives.

The association's Washington headquarters announced this week that it had submitted to each nominee for Congress the following questions:

1—Are you in favor of woman suffrage?

2—If elected will you vote in Congress to submit to the States a federal amendment to enfranchise the women of this country?

3—If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment should fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such a measure?

Determination of the part the Association will play in the coming political campaign will await the organization's national convention at Atlantic City Sept. 6 to 10. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee, in an interview on this point, said:

"It must be remembered that the utterances of Mr. Hughes do not bind all the Republican candidates for Congress or the Senate. We anticipate that many of them will follow the example of their leader and announce in their personal platforms their advocacy of the Federal amendment. We expect that Democratic candidates in many States will also see the advisability of indorsing the Federal amendment, just as so many leading Democrats in both Senate and House have already done. There is no doubt that the candidate who openly indorses Federal, as well as State action on woman suffrage, will have a big lead over candidates who fail to make their positions clear.

"Surely there is no reason why we should fight Democratic or Republican members of the House who are seeking re-election in cases where these nominees did all they could do to help us in our fight this winter. Nor is there any reason why we should not oppose men, no matter what their party, who during the session have done everything they could to balk our plans."

PENROSE OUT FOR A SQUARE DEAL

Senator Would Have Next Pennsylvania Referendum "Unthrottled"

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania declared last week that the suffrage amendment should go to the voters next time in the keystone State "unhampered and unthrottled," and should be given "a square deal." He said he favored the passage of the amendment by the next legislature.

"I cannot see why the amendment should not be passed quickly and save the women all the work possible," he said.

A Festivity of States

By Agnes E. Ryan

ON my desk as I write this hot August day is a collection of letters in which the readers of the Journal will surely be interested, for I find them absorbing and entertaining enough to make me forget the heat, the burden of overseeing painters, plumbers, carpenters, cleaners, electrician, and all the other tasks that are on my shoulders if our celebration in September is to be a success.

One letter is from a woman, who says she is over one hundred years of age and attended the first Woman's Rights Convention in Senaca Falls, New York, in 1848. She writes:

"I saw Miss Elizabeth Blackwell when she received her diploma from the Geneva Medical College. I have been with Lucy Stone on several occasions. One time she wished me to go with her to do some trading; she said she was not accustomed to trade. I went and chose a green silk parasol for her. That was the style in those days. On another occasion I met her at the yearly meeting in Waterloo of the Congregational Friends, where she delivered an address. In going to the meeting I went through a piece of woods and gathered some wild flowers which I sent her on the speakers' platform by a small boy that was with me. I can see her pleasant smile and graceful bow now."

Another letter is from Texas. It says that the suffrage leaders are at work to get 1,000 new subscribers for the Journal in that State. It says also that the Texas State Association has voted to purchase a share of stock in The Woman's Journal at $100. (The number of associations now owning one or more shares of stock is twenty-four. Texas will make the twenty-fifth.)

Another letter is from a woman voter. She says: "To help along the work of your paper I am enclosing a check for $50. Use it in whatever way will be most helpful. There is no suffrage paper that I know of that is doing quite so much work in spreading in a sane, sensible truthful way the gospel of equal suffrage as is the Woman's Journal."

An Ohio woman writes that she is going to send me from 2,000 to 3,000 names of suffragists who, she thinks, will subscribe if we ask them to.

A Wisconsin man writes that he encloses $5 and will send the Woman's Journal "at least $10 a year for use in sending the Journal where it will do the most good until the battle is over." He adds: "Imagine what would happen if 100,000 other suffragists would follow suit!"

"If I had written the Journal as often," writes another woman, "as I have desired so to do, paying up my subscription and telling you how necessary I find the Journal is to me, you would have heard from me long and often."

Others are sending subscriptions by the score and hundred. One last week sent 23 and another 133. Still others send long lists of names of suffragists to whom they wish to introduce the Journal.

Another woman voter writes: "It is a good letter I have just received from you. I enclose check for $25 for subscriptions. Wish I could come to the housewarming. Can't tell yet."

"I think I have a group picture that you will like for your house-warming celebration," writes an ex-president of a State association. "I will send it as soon as I make connection with my scattered belongings."

One division of our program for celebrating the establishment of the Journal in its new home will be what we have named the "Festivity of the States." The plan calls for the following:

1. A representative bearing some symbol of the State, such as the State flag, or the State flower.

LUCY STONE DAY A MONTH LATER

Every year suffragists have been accustomed to celebrate August 13 as Lucy Stone Day and to honor the memory of the pioneer by furthering the work of the paper which she founded. This year it has seemed best to combine Lucy Stone Day with The Woman's Journal Housewarming at Lucy Stone's old home and the Journal's new home, 45 Boutwell street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass., Sept. 11 to 13. Help make it a success. Above all, come yourself. If possible, send subscriptions, mementos or contributions. Contributors who desire that their names should not be published are asked to so indicate.

2. A list of noted suffragists of each State to be furnished by suffragists of the State. The list should contain men and women who have done any notable service to the cause, including merely being a suffragist when the cause was unpopular in that State.

3. A portrait or bust, a book or some memento which suffragists of the State will be pleased to have in the gallery or library of the Journal in its new, but historic, home.

4. A packet of subscriptions to be presented as part of the "Festivity of the States" ceremony.

5. A list of 500 or more suffragists in the State to whom it would be well for the cause to have the Journal go each week. The list should be divided into two parts: first, those who can afford to take the paper, but probably have not been invited to subscribe; and second, those who could use the paper to good advantage, but have not the means to take it.

6. Churches and colleges have ceremonies at which they burn their mortgages and rejoice. The Journal has no mortgage to burn, but it has a rather heavy debt to cancel. Its debts are always in the interest of suffrage and as a result of giving papers and literature and help during campaigns and at all other times to the States that ask it and need it whether the call comes from a State association or an individual worker. It would make every suffragist in the United States happy if the Journal's debt were entirely cancelled at the housewarming on September 11, 12 and 13. Some can contribute small sums; others can make their gifts reach into four figures. If every one will meet us half way in our work we shall have a sum large enough to meet all obligations. Instead of burning a mortgage, shall we touch off a big bonfire with a cancelled debt? If you are interested send for our little illustrated book called "The Torch Bearer." It places no obligations on you, but it does tell you what I would like to say if I could see you face to face.

SUFFRAGE MAKING BROADER WOMEN

South Dakota Newspaper Receives Tribute from California Woman to Value of Vote

A South Dakota newspaper, the Salem Pioneer Register, recently received a testimony favorable to suffrage from a California woman, which led it to say editorially:

"About the finest tribute to woman suffrage that has come to our notice is contained in a letter from a friend who has lived in California for several years—a woman who has always been keenly interested in public matters and active in the support and promotion of civic improvement measures. In expressing the wish that woman suffrage will carry in South Dakota this fall the writer says: "I do not know what suffrage is doing for our States, or our men out here, but it is making some grand women out of some of our women." The letter speaks glowingly of the splendid public work the western women are doing, instancing the establishment in western cities and small towns of public play grounds for children, where children's play is carried on under careful supervision. It will be much to the benefit as well as to the credit of South Dakota to join the body of progressive States by adopting the woman suffrage amendment this fall."

MARTINE TRIES TO LINK MEASURES

Senator Says if Hughes Came Out for Prohibition, Stand Would Harmonize

On August 2 United States Senator Martine of New Jersey read into the Congressional Record Mr. Hughes's declaration in favor of a federal suffrage amendment and added:

"I suppose, inasmuch as the Republican presidential candidate takes this view of this proposition, we may next reasonably anticipate, in harmony with the same thought, a prohibition amendment in like terms and in like phrase."

Why did Mr. Martine link suffrage with prohibition, and do his reasons for opposing both harmonize?

The child labor bill passed the United States Senate, Tuesday. Opposition to it was based almost entirely on the cry of State rights.

KIMBALL HINDERS B. & M. RENOVATION

Man Who Used Railroad Funds Against Suffrage Helped Embarrass Corporation

President Benjamin A. Kimball of the Concord and Montreal is blocking the much needed reorganization of the Boston and Maine. In the face of a receivership he has offered only to scale down his guaranteed dividends from seven to six per cent.

"Naturally, the Boston and Maine people are sorely disappointed at the trivial offer of Mr. Kimball, after all this prolonged period of negotiations, and they feel that he has been playing fast and loose with them," writes H. W. Bird in the Boston Herald.

This is not the first time that Mr. Kimball has played "fast and loose" as a railroad president. In 1912 he was prominent in the alliance which existed between the railroads and the New Hampshire liquor interests, and which defeated woman suffrage. It is partly because of such misuse of funds that the Boston and Maine is in its disorganized shape today.

SLOGAN CONTEST ENDS NEXT WEEK

National Association Changes Date Owing to Earlier Convention—5,000 Slogans Received

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has changed the dates for the closing of its art poster and suffrage slogan contests. Both were to have closed on Oct. 1, but the period allowed for the slogan contest has been shortened and will be closed Aug. 15, while the closing of the contest for the art poster is now set for Jan. 1. The calling of the Emergency Convention of the National Association on Sept. 6 in Atlantic City has caused the change in plans

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, chairman of the committee in charge of the contests, says that the idea was to have both the winning slogan and winning poster ready for presentation at the annual convention, but as this has now been called for September, instead of November, that idea so far as the poster, at least, was concerned, was impossible.

Up to date more than 5,000 entries have been received in the slogan contest, the prize offered being $25. The slogan must contain no more than five words. It should be sent to the Slogan Committee, N. W. S. A., 171 Madison Avenue, New. York.

The contest was started in the hope that a catchy substitute might be secured for the phrase "Votes for Women."

Butte County, in South Dakota, in the election of 1914, gave the largest majority for suffrage of any county in the State, the vote being 734 for and 370 against, making a majority of 364 for suffrage. It is rather significant that Butte County borders on Wyoming, which has had equal suffrage since 1869. Butte County would not be likely to give such a large majority if suffrage were a failure in Wyoming.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916

A PIECE OF HUMBUG

Mr. Hughes is being bitterly attacked by the anti-suffragists because he has come out for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. They represent that it would be a hideous iniquity for this amendment to be put into the U. S. Constitution by Congress and the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, because "the people" ought to have a chance to vote on it. Yet in every State where the suffragists ask the Legislature to submit a State amendment for equal suffrage to the voters, the anti-suffragists urge the Legislature not to let it go before the voters, but to decide the question in the negative on its own responsibility. If every State Legislature has the moral right to decide this question in the negative on its own responsibility, why have not the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States the moral right to decide it in the affirmative on their own responsibility?

We are not now speaking of the State's rights objection. That rests on other grounds. We are pointing out that the opposition of the anti-suffragists to the submission of State amendments shows the hypocrisy of their objecting to a nation-wide amendment on the ground that this question ought to be decided by "the people" voting individually, and not by their representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures. A. S. B.

"DIRECT LEGISLATION"

Another proof of the insincerity of this objection is the attitude of most anti-suffragists toward the Initiative and Referendum. These measures lessen the power of the Legislature and give more power to the voters.

Experience has shown that Legislatures sometimes pass a law that their constituents do not want; or refuse to pass one that their constituents do want. Big corporations have often controlled not only State legislation, but the election of United States Senators. It was resentment against this that led to the recent adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution taking away from the State Legislatures the power to elect United States Senators and giving that power to the voters instead.

The direct election of United States Senators has removed one great source of corruption; but those same big corrupt "Interests" are still able to secure the passage of bad laws and to block the passage of good ones. The most effective way that has yet been found to keep them from doing this is by the Initiative and Referendum, otherwise known as "Direct Legislation."

Under the Initiative a certain number of voters may propose a law or constitutional amendment by petition. If a petition of the proper size is signed and verified, the proposition is then submitted to popular vote, and if carried it becomes law.

Under the Referendum the voters can veto a bill passed by the Legislature. If a sufficiently large petition is filed protesting against an act of the Legislature, and calling for a referendum upon it, the question is submitted to the voters, and if they express their disapproval, the act of the Legislature becomes null and void.

The advantage of the Initiative to woman suffrage is obvious. In Arizona the women petitioned for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. The gambling and liquor interests brought so much pressure to bear on the Legislature that it refused to submit the amendment. Then the women got up an initiative petition and had the amendment submitted without the consent of the Legislature, and it carried, sweeping every county. In Oregon, too, equal suffrage was secured through an initiative petition.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association several years ago went on record in favor of the Initiative and Referendum as a means toward woman suffrage. They also smoothed the path toward many other reforms.

The Initiative and Referendum have now been adopted in twenty States of the Union and in many cities. The demand for "Direct Legislation" has grown so strong that nowadays the big corporate interests, finding themselves unable to kill it outright, generally try to cripple it and make it ineffective by inserting some kind of "joker." Either they require an unreasonably large number of signatures to the initiative petition, or they require that when a measure is submitted to popular vote it shall receive a majority, not merely of all the votes cast upon the question, but of all the votes cast at the election; or they arbitrarily limit the number of questions that may be submitted to the voters at one time (and then, if an initiative petition is started for a really valuable measure, the big Interests hasten to get up fake petitions on other subjects of little or no importance and thrust them in ahead of it); or they put in too loose an "emergency clause," allowing the Legislature to act in defiance of the voters' wishes whenever it chooses to declare that an emergency exists; or they fail to provide adequate means to inform the voters about the measures on which they are to vote; or they limit the Initiative and Referendum to statute laws, and forbid it to be used to amend the Constitution.

Oregon is a conspicuous example of the good that can be done by means of the Initiative and Referendum when it is passed without a "joker." Oregon adopted the Initiative and Referendum in 1902. At that time the State was deeply sunk in political corruption. The Initiative and Referendum have led to a really wonderful house-cleaning. One result has been the passing of the lobby. In the old times, during every session of the Legislature, the capital was infested with a swarm of lobbyists, representing all sorts of "interests." Now their occupation is gone. It is of no use to try to put through a franchise grab or a railroad steal, because the Legislature cannot "deliver the goods." It might pass such a bill, but the people would veto it. Neither is it of much use to try to block a good bill in the Legislature, for if it is something that the people really want, they can get it by initiative petition.

It was feared that "Direct Legislation" would mean the passing of many ill-considered laws. Experience has shown that a large majority of the measures submitted to the voters under the Initiative and Referendum are voted down. The average voter, if he does not understand a proposed measure or is doubtful about it, does not vote for it. But a number of valuable laws have been secured through the Initiative after the "Interests" had successfully blocked them in the Legislature. Colorado's eight-hour law for women is one of these—one among many.

Another fear has been that the people would have to vote without sufficient information. In Oregon, the Secretary of State sends out to each voter, 55 days before election, the argument for and against each proposition, prepared by its friends and opponents. The friends and opponents pay the cost of paper and printing—about $80 per page—and the State pays for the distribution of the pamphlet. This costs money; but a single "grab" or "steal," of the kind that Direct Legislation enables the people to prevent, often takes more out of the people's pockets than would a dozen referendums.

Switzerland, which is said to be freer from political corruption than any other republic, has the Initiative and Referendum in 21 of its 22 cantons. They have had Direct Legislation from 30 to 50 years, and it works thoroughly well. The one canton which has not yet introduced it—the canton of Fribourg—is also the one canton which is given over to boss rule, bribery, extravagance, and the subordination of public interests to private business. It exhibits all the worst features of the worst American politics. Fribourg has *the heaviest per capita cantonal debt in Switzerland.*

Further information about the Initiative and Referendum may be had from the National Popular Government League, 602 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., and from the Massachusetts Direct Legislation League, 60 State St., Boston.

It has often been said that good people are divided in regard to woman suffrage, but that all the reactionaries are opposed to it. The same is true of the Initiative and Referendum. And, as the opponents of equal rights for women are generally reactionary in their views on other subjects also, they wax eloquent in declaring (in opposition to the Initiative and Referedum) that the legislators represent the people, that the people can well afford to trust their representatives, and that it is folly and presumption for them to want a direct voice themselves in making the laws. Then these same anti-suffragists turn around and profess holy horror at the idea that the Susan B. Anthony amendment may be made law by the chosen representatives of the people, instead of by the individual voters. With some, no doubt, this inconsistency is simply due to muddle-headedness. With others, it is pure, unadulterated Pecksniffian hypocrisy. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND POVERTY

The States which have had equal suffrage for ten years or more are freer from pauperism than the average of the country at large. Colorado has only 63.8 paupers to each 100,000 of the population; Utah, 48.5; Idaho, 29.8; and Wyoming, after nearly half a century of equal suffrage, only 13.0. On the other hand, Michigan has 105.7, Vermont 107.6, Indiana 115.3, Pennsylvania 125.3, Maine 127.3, Maryland 129.8, New York 132.0, Rhode Island, 141.5, Ohio, 169.5, Delaware 180.9, Massachusetts, 194.7, Connecticut 201.3, and New Hampshire 230.2. Moreover, as Governor Alexander of Idaho has lately pointed out, in all the suffrage States the per capita wealth of the people is above the average for the United States at large. This does not look as if equal suffrage raised the cost of living, or impoverished the people by extravagant and uneconomical legislation. All the anti-suffrage bugaboos, when investigated, prove to be empty scarecrows. A. S. B.

THE LONG ROAD

A peasant woman in Europe, it is said, once bought a box of rather poor matches. They were supposed to strike a light on the rough side of the box. The next day she came back and complained that they would not light. The storekeeper, with a skilled touch, scratched one of them on the leg of his trousers, and made it ignite. "They seem to be all right," he said. But the woman answered, with indignation, "Do you suppose I have time to walk three miles to scratch a match on your trousers whenever I need to light a fire?"

When a Legislature passes some good law, after many years of agitation carried on by voteless women—and generally by suffragists—the opponents of equal rights always say, "There! That shows that indirect influence is all right; no need for you to have a vote!" But the women who work for good things are more and more coming to say, "Do you think we want to wait for years to kindle an interest in some apathetic politician, every time that we need a little piece of human-welfare legislation?" The housewife wants a tool that she can use herself. A. S. B.

RECREATION FOR MOTHERS

Recreation for growing boys is a well-recognized need, and multifarious agencies are busy in supplying it. Recreation for girls is also admitted to be necessary, though much less is done to provide it. Recreation for men is found in clubs, saloons, and many voluntary organizations for different kinds of sport. Neither boys, girls nor men get as much recreation as they need; but the class that gets least is the mothers of poor families. Whether the opportunities offered are municipal or philanthropic, these women are the last to be considered, and are usually given the scantiest chance. Where women have a vote, however, not only is more attention paid to the welfare of men and children, and to human happiness in general, but there is a definite tendency to give the more handicapped women a share in the good times.

"Of all the people living in cities," says Charles B. Raitt, superintendent of the playgrounds department of Los Angeles, "housewives need recreation most, because they get it least. They are indoors most of the time, busy with dust rag and broom, besides giving ear to the crying of their kiddies. Anybody who thinks this doesn't get monotonous after a while is mistaken. Therefore we are trying to relieve the strain a little by means of mothers' clubs."

These clubs are designed to get housewives into the open air, and to give them a little wholesome play. There are eight of them in different parts of Los Angeles, with more than a thousand members. Their headquarters are in the various playgrounds scattered throughout the city. Here once a week or oftener the married women gather, put the children on the grass to roll, and themselves get into bloomers for their own playtime. There are light gymnastics, and baseball and basketball and other games, with a scientific instructor to see that nobody gets overstrained.

The clubs have other attractions beside athletics. There are "talk fests," discussions of the drama and current events, and everything of interest to women. "They are social gathering places, institutions wherein women can chat, have neighborhood visiting parties, and forget for the moment that there is such a thing in the world as a broom or a frying pan," writes W. C. Larkin in the New York Call. "Not only does the mothers' club help the individual, but it promotes congeniality in the community."

The public playgrounds also provide gymnastics and other amusements for men, and are said to have a good effect in keeping husbands out of bad company.

"It is quite common to see a whole family at one of the public playgrounds at night. Mother and father enjoy themselves in the gymnasium, while the kiddies find huge entertainment in the playroom, hearing a voluntary social worker relate the prowess of Jack the Giant Killer and the marvels of Mother Goose.

"The mothers' clubs of Los Angeles have paid dividends in happiness to families here that far exceed the cost in actual money." A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

The campaign is getting well under way in South Dakota and an enthusiastic conference of Sioux Falls workers was addressed July 26 by Dr. Effie McCullum Jones of Waterloo, Ia. Suffrage headquarters in Sioux Falls, equipped with reading and rest room facilities, have been opened at 227 South Phillips avenue.

A tour of the Black Hills was made this week by the "Flying Squadron," which consists of Dr. Jones, Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe of Spokane, president of the National Council of Women Voters; Mrs. Elsie Benedict of Denver, national organizer; Mrs. Ghrist of Miller; Mrs. Nina Pettigrew of Belle Fourche, State organizer and president of Butte County; and Rev. Katherine Powell of Spearfish, State organizer and president of Lawrence County. The squadron will cover the rest of the State during August.

An automobile parade and a mass meeting at the Sioux Falls auditorium, which speakers of national prominence will address, will be two of the features of the campaign.

Miller was the scene of an unusual suffrage benefit on July 21, when the proceeds of the annual ball game between the "fats and the leans" were divided between the local suffrage league and the ball team. With the business houses closed and transportation to the park furnished free of charge, equal suffrage was well before the eyes of the public in this campaign State.

OHIO

The pre-primary report of the Ohio W. S. A., given to the press of the State just before the primary election, Aug. 8, showed practically all candidates for State offices, both Republican and Democratic, as favorable to woman suffrage.

On Candidates for U. S. Senate, it said:

Republicans, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, has resisted all letters and telegrams and neither directly nor indirectly vouchsafed any information. No past record to indicate his attitude; Harry Daugherty, Columbus, "stands on the State and National platforms of the Republican party on the suffrage question"; Charles Dick, of Akron, is an old time suffragist, was a member of a suffrage association in Akron years ago and always a valuable aid to the Congressional Committee of the National Association while a member of Congress; E. E. Cassel, of Butler, opposed; Harry Probasco, Cincinnati, opposed.

Democrats; Senator Pomerene, Canton, is for woman suffrage by State enactment and determinedly opposed to federal action. His position is well known to suffragists throughout the nation as he stated it frequently in written and spoken speeches; John J. Lentz, Columbus, is for woman suffrage anywhere, everywhere and all the time and has been for years.

Of 54 Republican candidates for Congress, 26 were for woman suffrage and would, if elected, vote for a federal amendment; 5 were opposed; and 23 noncommittal or not heard from. Of 47 Democratic candidates for Congress, 14 were for woman suffrage and would, if elected, vote for the federal amendment; two were for it by State enactment; and 22 noncommittal or not heard from.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt discussed State issues in a conference of National and State leaders held at Chattanooga, Aug. 3. Suffrage leaders from all over the State were present at the conference, and many plans for the campaign were adopted.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Equal Suffrage Association will be represented at the State fair at Raleigh by the same booth used by the workers last year. Among other features a play, introducing the names of several prominent suffrage workers in the State, including Chief Justice Walter Clark and the State president, will be staged, and the inconsistencies in the present legal status of North Carolina women will be emphasized by a trial before a real judge.

RHODE ISLAND

At Hunt's Mills, on Aug. 2, the Third District suffragists held a very successful basket picnic. Over 300 were present when the speaking began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The speakers were Mr. Lester Randall, Miss Mary Barnicle, Mrs. Sarah M. Algeo and Mrs. George E. Dunbar of Edgewood.

Miss Barnicle told of her experiences during a bicycle ride from Bryn Mawr College to Providence. Mrs. Dunbar at the close of the meeting answered all questions pertaining to suffrage. Miss Enid Pierce presided.

Among the many present were: Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Victoria North, Mrs. Lucy Pierce, Mrs. Harold Pierce, Miss Lizzie Martin and Miss Annie Sheldon Grant.

The first public meeting of the newly organized Jamestown Equal Suffrage League was held at the Thorndike Hotel, July 27. Greetings were brought from the State by Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, honorary president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association; the work in Pennsylvania was described by Mrs. William I. Hall, wife of Professor Hall of Swarthmore; and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz told of her experiences in the suffrage States. "New Methods in Suffrage Work" was the subject of the chief speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall.

SOUTH CAROLINA

At the request of the Equal Suffrage League of Columbia, the president of the Columbia Civic League appointed a joint committee from the two leagues to make a canvass of every store in the city to secure a half holiday for the clerks. In response to the request, which was based upon a clause in the platform of the S. C. E. S. L. advocating an eight-hour working day for women, with a half holiday each week during the summer, the stores agreed to close Thursdays in August at 1 o'clock. An attempt will be made to secure Thursday closing for three months next summer.

A call has been sent out by Mrs. W. C. Cathcart of Columbia to the South Carolina Equal Suffrage Leagues asking financial aid for a twelve-year-old girl whom the Columbia women have rescued from undesirable surroundings and influences and placed in an industrial school. The Aiken County League has responded with twelve dollars, the proceeds of a candy and ice cream sale held July 29.

Both the Republican and Democratic State platforms in Idaho contain planks commending woman suffrage and recommending its adoption to other States.

TENNESSEE

In the campaign for the Constitutional Convention, at which action would be taken on the suffrage amendment, women as well as men were among the most urgent promoters. Miss Margaret Ervin was chairman of the Finance Committee for Chattanooga, and every voter in Hamilton County was tabulated and filed; 50,000 leaflets were distributed among 15 East Tennessee counties through the mail and a house to house canvass. The question of calling a convention was voted upon on Aug. 3.

At the polls in Chattanooga tags were distributed urging men to vote for the convention; a parade of decorated automobiles passed through the streets, and lemonade and cigars were distributed—all by the women.

Aug. 15 will be "Woman Suffrage Day on the Diamond," when Tennessee's first suffrage ball game will be played. The "Lookouts," Chattanooga's team, will play a double-header with the Birmingham team in Chattanooga. The event is under the direction of officers of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association who reside in Chattanooga, and members of the Business Woman's Suffrage Club. All profits above the team fees will go to the suffrage campaign. Tennessee's "arrested banner" will be stretched across the field and a prize of $5 in gold is offered for each player who hits it.

NEW YORK

On Tuesday, Aug. 1, in Rochester, N. Y., was celebrated the 91st birthday of a woman pioneer in the business world. Mrs. Nancy McCormack is still the embodiment of a vigorous denial of woman's limitations. In 1868, her husband died, leaving her with thirteen children and an ice business which supplied thirty-five customers. They lived in the village of Canandaigua then, and ice was considered a luxury. Under Mrs. McCormack's management sales rapidly increased until she had a large business. She was appointed piermaster of the pier built into Canandaigua Lake, the first instance in that town of a woman appointed to a public duty by government officials.

For thirty-three years Mrs. McCormack conducted her business, took charge of the pier and ran a boat livery at her office. Nor was her family neglected. While young her children were carefully guarded from office and business associations, lest they should meet undesirable influences.

When she retired from business in 1902 she was highly praised by the papers which referred to her as Canandaigua's first business woman—another instance of an oft-demonstrated fact: That men praise most those women who make their influence felt in wider circles than that of the home.

The downtown settlements of New York City were invited by the Industrial Section of the New York State Suffrage Party to a garden party on the roof of the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand street, on Aug. 5. Music, dancing, refreshments, songs for labor, and songs for woman suffrage were on the program of entertainment; and the speakers of the evening were Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Cloth Cap and Hat Makers' Union, and A. I. Schiplacoff, Assemblyman from Brownsville.

KENTUCKY

With the removal of the president of the association, Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, formerly of Frankfort, to Richmond, the Kentucky Equal Rights Association has opened State Headquarters there. Miss Irene Mattern of Frankfort will assist in the work of the office, which is located on Main street above Perry's drug store. Membership and canvassing cards, campaign literature and supplies of every kind may be found at headquarters, and suffrage organizers and speakers may be secured upon application there.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Votes for Women club of Grand Forks had a suffrage booth at the fair held there during the last week of July. The members of the club carried on a thoroughly successful educational campaign in which thousands of handbills and many copies of The Woman's Journal were distributed and sold to the visitors at the fair.

The booth in the Arts Building was artistically decorated with yellow and white baskets filled with flowers, with pennants, posters and pictures. The suffragists had the hearty co-operation of the newspapers and received encouragement on all sides.

Many volunteers assisted in the distribution of literature, which was eagerly sought after by the crowds. The Woman's Journal proved to be the most popular literature, says a correspondent, and the demand for copies exceeded the supply.

The fair management extended an invitation to the club to have a suffrage parade about the grounds next year, and the members have accepted this invitation.

In contrast to the enthusiastic reception of the suffragists at Grand Forks, was the treatment at the State Fair in Fargo. For the first time in the history of suffrage activity in the State, the women were refused a place on the fair grounds by the management. They had bought a permit to sell lemonade at a booth, but when it was discovered that they had decorated the stand with yellow, they were commanded to leave the grounds and cease distributing literature. Judge Amidon said that the suffragists were wholly within their rights in insisting upon continuing their propaganda. Great indignation has been expressed by many who attended the fair.

WISCONSIN

The attitude of the four candidates for Governor of Wisconsin toward woman suffrage is arousing comment among all interested. Burt Williams, the Democratic candidate, declared himself favorable to woman suffrage at a meeting in Madison in 1915. Of the three Republican candidates, Governor Emanuel L. Philipp is believed to be opposed to the enfranchisement of women, although he has had no opportunity during his term of office to declare himself officially on the subject. Honorable W. H. Hatton, progressive candidate, is known as a suffragist. Former Governor Francis E. McGovern signed one suffrage bill and vetoed another during his two terms of office.

MASSACHUSETTS

A Neighborhood Suffrage Picnic was planned for Thursday, Aug. 10, at Nawn Farm, the Dover estate of Mrs. Robert Gorham Fuller, under the auspices of the Dover League for Equal Suffrage. The picnickers were instructed to bring basket luncheons to the farm, where ice cream and other refreshments would be sold. Tables of bridge and speakers on the terrace were planned by the League.

The recent arrest of a woman in the West End of Boston for letting her baby get the air in a baby carriage on the sidewalk leads the Boston Herald to ask:

"Why should a tenement street have no place for a little baby carriage, when touring cars can park on both sides of downtown thoroughfares?"

MINNESOTA

During the recent meeting of the Minnesota State Democratic central committee Thomas P. Dwyer of Minneapolis, candidate for Governor, declared emphatically against woman suffrage and against prohibition and county option. He expressed confidence that he will be successful at the November election. William Williams, a Democrat prominent in Minneapolis, advised Mr. Dwyer, according to the Minneapolis Journal, against being too frank and plain spoken in his campaign, saying that the Democratic ticket wants all the votes possible.

MONTANA

The official list of the officers of the Montana Good Government State Central Committee, the woman's political organization of the State, is as follows: State chairman, Mrs. Harvey Coit, Big Timber; assistant State chairman, Mrs. Max Atwater, Basin; press chairman, Mrs. C. N. Skillman, Big Timber; congressional chairman, Mrs. Mary A. Tocher, Livingston; recording secretary, Miss Belle Fligelman, Helena; financial secretary, Mrs. William Roza, Butte; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. O. Edmunds, Absarokee; treasurer, Miss Jean Bishop, Dillon; campaign fund chairman, Miss Mary O'Neil, Butte; assistant campaign fund chairman, Mrs. Park Upshire, Basin.

INDIANA

The suffragists of Wayne County are planning to make a thorough canvass of every section of the county, commencing Aug. 15. Automobiles will be used to carry the speakers from town to town. Mrs. Nelle Barnard, county chairman, presided at a meeting in her home in Glen View on July 31, when plans were made for the campaign.

It was decided to try to make two or three of the smaller towns each evening and to thoroughly cover the county going to every community or group of houses.

The campaign will cover the time between August 15 and August 22, and will include a thorough advertising of the suffrage day at Chautauqua on August 24, when Mrs. Mabel Dunlop Curry will make a suffrage address and Dr. Amelia Keilar, president of the State league, will be present.

HOW HUGHES MAY HAVE DECIDED

Chicago Writer Pictures Discriminations Which Must Have Influenced Former Justice

William L. Chenery, of the Chicago Herald staff, draws a picture of how he thinks candidate Hughes was brought around to a belief in equal suffrage while on the Supreme Court bench. He says in part:

"To the statesman who regarded events from the lofty eminence of the supreme bench, the economic plight of working women must seem to be the great sanction for the enlargement of the electorate. For the view of the women of the nation presented to the judges of the high court during the last few years has been disquieting.

"Time after time the wretched picture was presented when some State passed a law limiting the hours of labor or when another attempted to harmonize the minimum wage with a constitution drafted a century and a quarter before the minimum wage was invented.

"The judges must have seen an army of more than four million, half of all working women, toiling day in and out at precisely half enough for self-support. They were forced to see the working women of the nation suffering twice as much from sickness, losing twice as much time as the men. They must have mused on the meaning of this for the future."

GEORGIA

The bill admitting women to the practice of law is expected to pass the Senate. It has already passed the House. The Atlanta Constitution, which has been supporting the bill, says:

"We were told that to admit women to the bar was getting away from the old-fashioned theory and opinion as to her sphere of action and her duty; that she belonged to the home; that we must not make our women work, and all that sort of thing. The fact that thousands of them are working every day was ignored, and the specious and fallacious plea was further emphatically answered by the showing that women are today doing the drudgery work in the offices of the very lawyers whose tinplate chivalry would deny them the right to rise from private to principal.

"If ever any illogical argument were successfully answered, it was in the showing that many a lawyer's fee is based upon a woman's work for which she receives the meager pittance of an office clerk."

Nevertheless, Senator Pickett is protesting against the bill on the grounds that he is "against petticoat government in all its forms."

"If this bill should pass it will be because I cannot kill it," says Senator Adams. "I would filibuster a week to prevent its passage."

"It is a woman's right and it would be to her advantage to make her opinion felt by her vote. Even the chivalry of a West Virginia legislature is slow to heed the requests of the voteless woman. She has asked in vain for a law recognizing the mother as joint guardian of her child. She still asks for a better child labor law and for laws protecting her hours of labor and wages. In my experience, both as lawmaker and Governor of the State, I have learned to appreciate the fact that women need the ballot and the ballot needs the women."—Governor Hatfield of West Virginia.

Major Parties Appeal To Women As Never Before

Republicans Push Candidate Hughes's Statement, while Democrats Counter and Announce They Will Make Elaborate Campaign Among Women

The increased importance of women in the political campaign this fall was shown by the announcements last week from the party headquarters. The week was the busiest in the campaign thus far, and the appeals to women, and particularly to suffragists, were prominent as never before.

REPUBLICAN APPEAL

Miss Frances A. Kellor, president of the Women's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance, on Aug. 3 called upon all women who believe in the Anthony federal amendment for woman suffrage to take "an affirmative stand for Charles Evans Hughes instead of an anti stand toward Woodrow Wilson." Miss Kellor declared that to have the amendment enacted would require a Republican Congress, adding that every woman should work actively for the support Mr. Hughes would need in Congress to put through the amendment.

"Mr. Hughes's endorsement of the federal suffrage amendment," said Miss Kellor, "is the first important specific declaration of nationalism in this campaign and is indicative of how national questions will be dealt with if he is elected.

"We cannot have national unity and a national spirit which transcends all local and sectional differences so long as great inequalities prevail in our country. So long as women vote in one section of the country and not in another there will be restlessness, friction and waste and enormous loss in the political and social life of America. This is as true of suffrage as of other great national questions, such as transportation and education, which we are trying to compress into State and local lines. Today some of the best brains, readiest of hands and highest degree of organizing and administrative ability which the women of this country possess is pledged to work for suffrage and nothing else. This is a loss which America can ill afford at this time of crisis when the full power of every citizen is needed for its national life.

"Set these women free to work not for political rights, but for the upbuilding of American life, for constructive work instead of agitation, for the serious realization of their powers in terms of results instead of in terms of propaganda, and America will gain immensely in strong, efficient citizenship. We shall then march more steadily onward toward a system of national education, national protection of children and of workmen, and national distribution relieving congestion and unemployment. I hope that women who believe in the federal amendment will take an affirmative stand for Mr. Hughes instead of an anti stand toward Mr. Wilson. To have that amendment submitted will require a Republican Congress, and every woman should get out and work actively for the support Mr. Hughes will need in Congress to put through the amendment. Every Congressman and Senator helped to his seat by the loyal support of women from his own district who believe in the suffrage amendment will make their cause his cause. The Hughes Alliance offers women the opportunity to enroll and make this fight an effective one in an organized political body throughout the country. The immediate task before us now is not votes for women, but votes for Hughes and for a Congress which will submit the amendment to the people of this country at the earliest possible moment."

The first number of a weekly Hughes Campaign Service was issued Aug. 7 by the women's committee of the National Hughes Alliance. A second women's organization, the National Women's Republican Association, which controls all the Republican women's clubs and leagues in the United States, announced its campaign Aug. 4. While the Women's Auxiliary of the Hughes Alliance will work solely for the election of Hughes, the Women's Republican Association announces that it is out to work for the election of all Republican candidates for office this Fall—national, State and local. It appeals to both suffragists and anti-suffragists.

DEMOCRATIC APPEAL

Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, announced last week that elaborate plans for appealing to the women voters of the west in behalf of the Democratic ticket were being made. Within a few days, he said, a women's bureau will be organized in the New York headquarters.

The publicity bureau of the Democratic National Committee gave out the following at New York Aug. 4:

Miss Constance Drexel, now in New York, who was converted to woman suffrage by her observation in war-ridden Europe, and has been closely identified with the movement in America, gave out a statement yesterday asking women not to take too seriously Judge Charles E. Hughes's eleventh-hour endorsement of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Miss Drexel was until recently a Red Cross nurse in the trenches in France, and a number of articles on the war from her pen have appeared in the leading newspapers and periodicals. Miss Drexel said:

"I am a member of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and a firm believer in the proposed federal amendment to the constitution. I listened with rapt attention to Mr. Hughes's statements on the subject, both in his notification speech and in his remarks on Tuesday at the Hotel Astor. When Mr. Hughes was speaking as a leader of his party he gave absolutely no support nor any hope of support for a federal amendment, but only gave his endorsement of it before a group of women. It is also a fact that the records show that Mr. Hughes did not vote on the suffrage issue when he had the opportunity in 1915.

"On the federal amendment Mr. Hughes has absolutely no backing from his party, and if elected it is a question as to how much his personal influence could be relied upon. Mr. Wilson made a special trip to New Jersey to vote for woman suffrage and has repeatedly expressed himself in favor of the principle. There apparently is no hope that political expediency would cause him to change his mind before election, but Mr. Wilson has several times indicated that he did change his mind when convinced by justice and reason. Regardless of any such expectations, it would seem to me that at the present time there is little choice between the two candidates on that particular issue.

"To me, a woman, the great consideration in this campaign is as to who is best able to keep America out of the war and to render the greatest service in the cause of peace."

At the board of elections in the municipal buildings in New York it was said yesterday that the last time Judge Hughes voted was when he was Governor of New York. He then voted from the Hotel Astor in the 27th Assembly district. The record of that district was examined for verification and his name does not appear as a regular voter last year. Nor did he vote in the 20th election district of the 19th Assembly district, where his son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., voted. Nor did he vote from his previous home address on West End avenue. President Wilson made a special trip from Washington to Princeton in the fall of 1915 to register, and another to vote for the proposed suffrage amendment to the New Jersey constitution.

HOW ELECTORAL VOTE IS CAST

Each State Chooses Electors in November, Who Take Actual Step in January

In response to a request from a New Jersey reader, the Journal prints the following explanation of the Electoral College:

The Electoral College consists of representatives from each State equal in number to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from each State. The electors who compose it are chosen in each State on a common ticket by direct popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The electoral vote is not actually cast until the second Monday in January, each elector being morally bound to vote for the candidate of his party.

The results of the electoral vote are sent in a sealed envelope to Congress, where the President of the Senate, in the presence of both houses, opens and counts the votes. If no majority is obtained the President is chosen by the House, while the Senate elects the Vice-President.

CITY AND HOME CLOSELY LINKED

Filth on New York Subway Steps Can Get Ticketless Ride to Suburban Family

A contributor to the New York Tribune for July 25 doesn't see how placards prohibiting children from going out of New York City can do much to stop the spread of the epidemic, when the tube and subway steps are so filthy that disease germs can get a ticketless ride to Long Island and New Jersey on shoes and skirts. Says the contributor: "If the lesson that a woman's world doesn't stop at her own front gate is not plain to the world this summer it doesn't seem as if anything could make it so. The path from home to office is also woman's world, whether she treads it herself or her husband and sons tread it. Women have a right to put woman's ideal of clean stairs into the government. Filth from New York travels out to New Jersey and Long Island, carrying disease germs with it. Suffragists of one mind everywhere have waked up to the infantile paralysis fight as they seem to have waked to almost no other. It is as if they saw in the city's horrible clutch upon the home the very principle for which they are contending. After this it doesn't seem as if any man or woman could continue to be so blind as not to see why women want votes."

TREATISE SURVEYS WOMEN IN SHOPS

Meta Lilienthal, in "From Fireside to Factory," Urges Ballot for Workers

"From Fireside To Factory" is a comprehensive study in pamphlet form of the development of women's industries in this country, from the Colonial days of spinning wheels to the modern factory conditions, with its relation to the suffrage movement. The author is Meta Stern Lilienthal. Every chapter in this progress points the lesson that woman, as her home duties widen, needs the ballot for greater protection. In Mrs. Lilienthal's words:

"While her share in the labor movement has steadily increased, from the first ephemeral flare-ups of the early days to the thoroughly organized methods and actions of the present time, she has become a factor of increasing importance in the woman movement also. Until within recent years the woman movement was almost exclusively conducted by women of the middle class, but now it is fast gaining adherents among the workers, because the workers are beginning to understand that the ballot is as important a means of self-protection as the trade union, and that while they are learning to use the one they must strive to win the other."

(The Rand School of Social Science, 140 East 19th Street, New York City, 1916.)

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——————dollars.

FARMING WOMAN NEEDS A VOTE

Country Schools, Better Transportation, Better Health, Are Matters for Her Ballot

The preservation of her home and the betterment and care of her children is as important to the woman in the country as to the woman in the town, says an article in the Nebraska Suffrage Messenger. Today, as never before, are the needs of the city and country the same, for both suffer alike from the same evils, and share the same benefits. Therefore to care properly for her family woman must help toward the common good.

No one knows better than the farmer how his wife helps him to earn and carry on the farm. When he dies, he leaves it without fear in her hands. But he leaves it unprotected by a citizen's vote. The woman farm owner is considered a citizen only when the taxes fall due, but on election day she may not say how these taxes shall be spent.

The woman in the country must help to get more State money for country schools in order that children of the country may be properly educated at home, and be given the practical and up-to-date education they should have.

The woman of the country, equally with the man, is interested in better markets, better transportation facilities, cheaper distribution, equal freight and express rates, so that producer and consumer may be brought closer together and a larger share of the profits return to the farm.

The woman of the country is interested in an increased social life. This means better roads, better trolley service, more libraries and meeting halls, and the right to use those already existing for social purposes. If wholesome amusements are not provided, country boys and girls, like those of the city, will seek other kinds.

The country woman must protect her family from the contagion that lurks in ready-made clothing. Epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, etc., in the country, have been traced repeatedly to city sweat shops where clothing is finished amid filth and disease.

Every one of these things is controlled by politics and the men who are elected to office heed the voice of those who elect them. If we expect them to consider that which is near and dear to us, the protection of home and children, as seriously as they consider the chief interests of men, the protection of business and property, we must have some say in the choosing of the men who make our laws. This is simple justice and sound sense. It means that women must be given the right to vote.

A new departure in diaries or journals is "Rosemary: A Woman's Calendar," which Miss L. H. M. Soulsby has arranged. She calls it "a diary of our turning points," in which one may record "just when we made a new home, or a new friend," etc. There are seventy pages, one page for a year, headed by an apt quotation. (Longmans, Green & Co., London. 1916. 40 cents.)

HORSES CAN TURN WITHOUT A WHIP

English Correspondent Thinks Animals Will Miss Woman's Gentle Hand After War

Horses will miss women in England after the war, according to a correspondent of the London Chronicle.

"I have seen a little of the management of horses by women during the past three months," says the letter, "and I am wondering if the horses appreciate the change. A few weeks ago I watched the harrowing of a great wheat-field. It was done by a man and a woman and four horses. The man and his two horses started at one end and the woman and her helpers at the other. Though a great distance lay between the workers they kept pace together as regards work done, and the only difference I could see lay in the treatment of their horses. As the man with his pair reached the hedge he used his stick freely to turn the horses round. As the woman reached the hedge she merely clicked her tongue, and, still holding the reins, she turned the horses as easily as she turned herself. The woman was short and small, and wore spectacles, and looked as if she might have brought up a big family of children by the quiet, kindly patience in her face. The great beasts towered above her, but woman and horses seemed well content with each other. It made me reflect that perhaps when the war is over, and man comes into his own once more, the horses will miss the woman's hand."

In his first day of actual campaign at Detroit, Charles Evans Hughes received a delegation from the Woman's Party. Mr. Hughes reiterated what he had said earlier—that he had come to the conclusion that the women should be given the vote by means of the federal amendment.

Mr. Jouett Shouse, Representative from Kansas, addressing the National Council of Women Voters at Cheyenne, Wyo., said: "One can say of woman suffrage what can be said of no other cause under the sun—that there is not a single argument in the world against it."

"I've been waiting here an hour to get fitted."

"Why don't you walk out and patronize some other shoe store?"

"Oh, the pesky clerk is smart. He has my left shoe."—Pittsburg Post.

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ANTIS SAY THEY OPPOSE HUGHES

Mrs. A. M. Dodge Queries Whether He Plans Surrender to Prohibition Too

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, announced, Aug. 6, according to the Boston Transcript,

"There is another great and determined movement made by determined opposition which has gained greater headway than woman suffrage. Would Mr. Hughes grant the demands of the Prohibition party for the immediate submission of a federal amendment because its advocates have 'sidetracked our political life?'"

STUFF WOMEN ARE MADE OF

Emma Benedict runs a small photographic studio in a little Eastern town. Until President Wilson issued his call mobilizing the militia on the Mexican border, a young married man worked for her as "general assistant." He is a member of the National Guard and when the call came it took him away, not only from his job, but from his wife and two babies. Emma Benedict is a forty-two-year-old spinster. She is also a suffragist. She doesn't approve of war. But ever since the day that her assistant entrained for the border his wife and two babies have lived with "Daddy's" spinster employer and have been taken care of by her. Moreover, the young soldier has the assurance that Emma Benedict will continue to take care of his little family until he can return to his job.—New York Evening Post.

AMERICAN WOMEN IMPROVE CHANCES

Baroness de Rauch Says They Shared Duties of World and Need Vote to Regulate Laws

The Baroness de Rauch, writing in the New York Times recently, speaks of the radiant energy which marks the work of women in this country. "It is the great privilege of American women to have discovered in work woman's vital power," says the baroness. "The word emancipation has no acid taste here. The American woman uses the liberty bestowed upon her with a gracious dignity, and the importance of her high intention is manifested in the fact that men fight with her and against her. Man has laid in woman's hands the supreme task of implanting the fundamental physical and moral principles for the future of the race; he has imposed upon her weak shoulders the heaviest responsibilities, and she stands in her duties serene, just and impartial. Are those duties not a part of the world's affairs? Those who are the pillars of the happiness of mankind must be in the high councils, where are built the laws for the same mankind. No compromise, gentlemen!"

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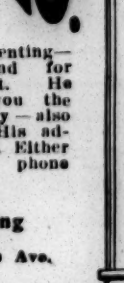

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WOMEN EXPERT ON MACHINES

The owner of the Recording and Computing Machine Co. of Dayton, O., relies upon women for the fine mechanical work, according to the Boston News Bureau. "He employs 7,400 workers, of whom 4,000 are women, receiving from $3 to $7 a day. He states that on certain machines the best men mechanics turned out 300 parts a day, while 300 women average 1,300 parts daily on the same machines. On another machine on which men turned out 11 parts an hour, women turned out 57."

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WOMAN WINS IN KANSAS PRIMARY

Dr. Eva Harding Nominated for Congress in Election—Women Showed Great Interest

Dr. Eva Harding, a leading physician of Topeka, Kan., has the distinction of being the first woman to be nominated for Congress in a direct primary by one of the major parties. Running on the Democratic ticket, Dr. Harding last week defeated Rev. Herbert Corwine, also of Topeka, in the first Congressional district.

When announcing her candidacy last January Dr. Harding said: "I am making this race as a Democrat because I have always believed in the Democratic theory of government, but if I secure the nomination I will appeal to all the voters in the district, regardless of party affiliation, and shall expect to win on my record as a citizen of Kansas for the last thirty-three years." At the same time she announced her platform, which includes nation-wide suffrage, nation-wide prohibition, mothers' pensions, old age pensions, national rural credits law, and internal improvements of all kinds.

Dr. Harding was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1859. Her girlhood was spent in Lafayette, Ind. In 1882 she was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and at once came to Topeka, where she has been foremost among Kansas reformers.

Unusual activity and interest were shown in the election. The city registration was the largest in its history and in three precincts the women outnumbered the men. Dr. Harding will now campaign against D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth, the Republican candidate.

MAYOR SMITH IS FOR AMENDMENT

Philadelphia Executive Commends Hughes and Agrees With His Suffrage Stand

Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia declared last week that the demand for the action of Congress to submit the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, as expressed by Mr. Hughes, was right and proper.

"The shortest proper way to the result is the right way," declared the Mayor. "When it is seen that half the citizens of the United States ought to be enfranchised, when all parties admit it, then the United States has the duty to take every step within its power to do what ought to be done. It is not a matter for States alone. Women are not citizens of the States alone. They are citizens of the United States. Mr. Hughes is right. I am glad I got ahead of him in taking that stand first."

The Hughes Alliance of New York State has two women as members of its executive committee. They are Dr. Katherine B. Davis, chairman of New York City Board of Parole, and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, wife of the former attorney-general. This is the first time the Republican or Democratic parties have chosen women in this capacity, except in suffrage States.

TWELVE GOOD "MEN" AND TRUE

Photo by Underwood and Underwood

This is not a woman's club, a sewing circle, or even a suffrage league, but is just as homelike a group of women. They formed the first jury composed entirely of women in California and convicted four Mexicans of highway robbery in a Superior Court in San Diego.

Court authorities declare that this is the first woman jury ever sitting in a felony case in the United States. "As far as the court can observe, it is quite as satisfactory as though men formed the whole or a portion of the panel," said Judge Lewis.

Top Row, left to right: Emma A. Davis, Levisa A. Harrison, Nannie C. Everly, Daisy S. Clark, Minnie I. Praul and Bertha J. Butler; Bottom Row, left to right: Nellie D. Richards, Mary C. Bleifuss, Lucy C. Waggoner, Amelia Bell, Katherine Wildt and Dr. Rosamond Dailey, Forewoman.

NOT ONE FLINCHED DURING EXPLOSION

No Hysteria Among the 150 Women on Ellis Island When Dynamite Shock Came

"Out of 150 women on Ellis Island," when the dynamite explosion shook the hospital on July 29, "there were 150 brave ones," said the officials in charge. The number counted up by a Tribune reporter included doctors' wives, immigrant women, nurses, cooks and matrons. In the fire of shrapnel women carried babies into boats, went back for blankets for the sick, stood on the shore and cheered when tugs fastened their hooks into lighters loaded with ammunition likely to explode. "We worked all night, our faces black with powder," said the wife of one of the doctors. "It was splendid to see the grit of the nurses." Floors all around the hospital beds were covered with glass and plaster, but the sick and frightened immigrant women prayed to St. Anthony "all together and all aloud," and then they lay perfectly quiet. "I never saw a calmer group of sick folk," said Miss Frances Hathaway, "than those who listened from their beds to repeated explosions." The tradition that women are hysterical in crises seems to be dying for lack of facts to support it.

Presidential Candidates All Favor Suffrage

Every Candidate for President for the First Time in History Is a Suffragist

PRESIDENT WILSON

President Wilson, speaking as a private citizen, said in October, 1915:

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State. . . . I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change."

In a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, made public on June 22, 1916, the President said regarding the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform:

"The plank received my entire approval before its adoption and I shall support its principle with sincere pleasure. I wish to join with my fellow Democrats in recommending to the several States that they extend the suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men."

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for President, declared in his speech accepting the nomination July 31:

"I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view. Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable.

"Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country, the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women."

The next day Mr. Hughes came out for a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

ALLAN L. BENSON

Allan L. Benson, candidate of the Socialist party, addressing the Woman's Party convention in Chicago in June, 1916, declared:

"I have always been and always shall be, in favor of woman suffrage. I was for it long before I became a Socialist, and I should be for it even though I were not a Socialist, because I am a Democrat."

J. FRANK HANLY

Former Governor J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for President, is also known to be a suffragist, although no quotation from him on the question is at hand.

LAST LAUGHS

"Miserly offered the man who saved his life half a dollar."

"Did the man accept it?"

"Yes, and he handed Miserly twenty cents change."

A bill presented to a farmer ran thus: "To hanging two barn doors and myself, 4s. 6d."

Irate Business Man: "You book agents make me so angry that I cannot find words to express my feelings."

Agent: "Then I am the very man you want. I am selling dictionaries."—New York Times.

In the account of a shipwreck appeared the following: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for a large sum and loaded with pig iron."

Small Johnny was wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to put his arms through the sleeves of an undergarment and then get it over his head. After several futile attempts he called out to his mother: "Say, mamma, when I get to be an angel, and have wings, I don't see how I'll ever get my shirt on!"

Mr. Harry Tate, seeing a number of small boys busily engaged in asking one another riddles, thought he would give them a poser. Going up to one of the lads, he asked, "What time is it when a clock strikes thirteen?" "Time it was taken to be mended," answered the urchin, promptly.

Visitor (at private hospital): "Can I see Lieut. Barker, please?"

Matron: "We do not allow ordinary visiting. May I ask if you're a relative?"

Visitor (boldly): "Oh, yes! I'm his sister."

Matron: "Dear me! I'm very glad to meet you. I'm his mother."—Punch.

It was Tuesday morning. The clothes had been washed, dried, and folded, and common sense pointed to the fact that it was ironing day; but cautious Scandinavian Tillie, the new maid, wished to make no mistake. Before committing herself she said appealingly, "Meesis, I skuld like to speak something." "What is it, Tillie?" "Skal I cook some flat-iron?" asked Tillie, earnestly.—Youth's Companion.

Years ago, when telephones were still a novelty, a farmer came to town one day and called on a lawyer friend of his whom he supplied with butter.

"Need any butter this morning?" asked the farmer.

"Well, I don't know," answered the lawyer. "Wait a minute. I'll ask my wife about it."

After speaking through the telephone he went on: "No; my wife says no."

The farmer's face was a study for a moment. Then he broke out with: "Look-a-here, I may be a hayseed, but I ain't such a big fool as to believe that your wife is in that there box."—Washington Post.

"How would you like to go with me on a fishing trip in a few weeks?" the fat plumber asked his friend, the thin carpenter.

"I'd like it all right," the carpenter returned, "but I am afraid it is out of the question."

"Why?"

"I couldn't think of an excuse to give my wife for going out of town at this time."

"Haven't you any good excuses at all?"

"Yes, but I don't want to use them just now."

"Why not?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I am saving them up for housecleaning time."—Youngstown Telegraph.